BHEW Bulletin

November 2017

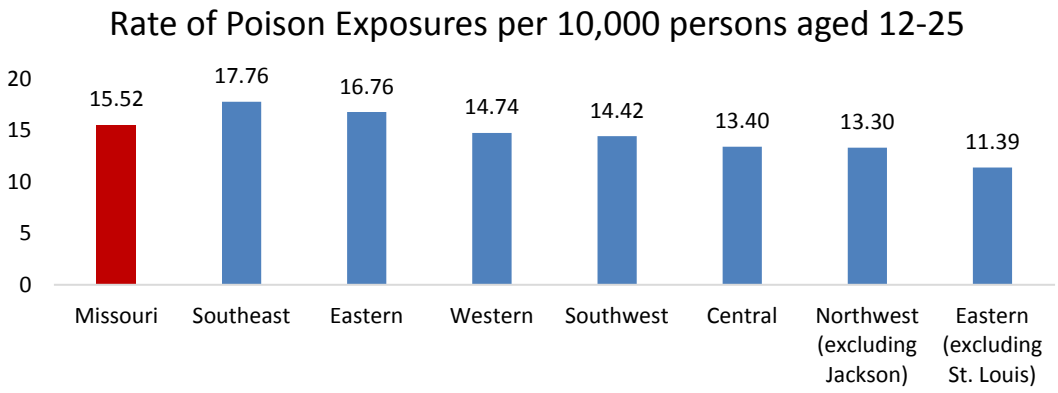
Poison Exposures in Missouri

The National Poisoning Data System (NPDS)[1] tracks voluntary poison exposure calls from 57 American Association of Poison Control Centers (AAPCC) member poison centers. Missouri data was provided by NPDS as part of the Partnerships for Success (PFS) grant[2].

Missouri had a rate of approximately 15.52 alcohol and prescription drug related poisoning calls per 10,000 people aged 12-25 (including stimulants, sedatives, opiates, antidepressants, and ethanol). When looking at each substance individually, the highest rates of poisonings were for antidepressants (7.43) and sedatives (6.17), followed by opiates (1.67), stimulants (1.34), and ethanol* (1.13).

To examine regional differences in poison exposure rates, data below were grouped by NSDUH substate regions[3]. Two regions had higher rates than the state as a whole.

For more information please contact the BHEW at 314-516-8412 or susan.depue@mimh.edu



Behavioral Health Epidemiology Workgroup

The Eastern region had higher rates than the state for all substances, and other regions had higher rates on specific substances as well (highlighted in red).

	Eastern	Southeast	Western	Southwest	Central	Northwest (excluding Jackson)	Eastern (excluding St. Louis city/county)
Antidepressants	8.05	8.81	6.66	6.22	7.43	6.37	5.83
Sedatives	6.90	7.63	5.84	5.75	4.36	5.07	4.95
Opiates	1.76	1.39	1.58	2.14	1.24	1.67	1.42
Stimulants	1.69	0.97	1.96	1.15	1.29	0.56	0.68
Ethanol*	1.28	0.69	1.43	0.94	0.97	1.3	0.95

[1] http://www.aapcc.org/data-system/

[2] Data was provided by NPDS at the zip code level and aggregated to the county level by the Program Evaluation for Prevention Contract (PEPC) staff. Missouri PFS staff aggregated these data by state and by region. These data should be interpreted with caution, as there may be some duplicative data when grouped by state and region.

[3] https://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/substate2k12-RegionDefs/NSDUHsubstateRegionDefs2012.pdf

*ethanol is rate of ethanol poisonings per 10, 00 persons aged 12-20 instead of aged 12-25